

# Prehistoric Pottery from Highstead

The Archaeology South-East assemblage



by  
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ARTEFACT SERVICES TECHNICAL REPORTS 13



2005

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Technical report 13

*Prehistoric pottery from Highstead*  
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(text commissioned by Archaeology South-East)

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## *1. Introduction*

### *1.1 The nature of the assemblage*

The prehistoric pottery assemblage from Highstead (HFC 01/02) comprises 2091 sherds weighing c. 23 kilograms. Four periods are definitely represented: Middle Bronze Age (MBA), Late Bronze Age (LBA), Early Iron Age (EIA) and Late Iron Age (LIA). In addition a handful of sherds have been tentatively identified as Neolithic/Beaker. The possible Neolithic/Beaker and the Late Iron Age groups are small, and, although both perhaps herald significant contemporary activity off-site, by themselves they contribute little to our knowledge of Kent's prehistory. The remaining groups are larger and represent significant and interpretably useful phases of pottery using activity.

### *1.2 Interpretative summary*

The MBA group is the first significant find of this date from the Highstead area. It shows it to have been fully integrated into the Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition and, although there is no direct evidence of continuity between this and the succeeding period, brings forward the period during which we know the site to have been occupied by several hundred years. A vessel type which is currently unparalleled outside east Kent adds to the evidence for typologically distinct sub-groups within the tradition as a whole.

Both LBA and EIA pottery have long been known from the Highstead area. The present LBA group belongs to the post Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition and includes material from three distinct but overlapping phases — 'undecorated' and 'developed', which correspond to Highstead enclosure's period 2, and 'decorated', which corresponds to Highstead enclosure's period 3a. Of these the most important are the 'undecorated' group and a single vessel belonging to a 'decorated' group. Well known elsewhere in southeast Britain both have proved difficult to isolate in Kent. At Highstead they demonstrate continuity in pottery use through the later Bronze Age and into the Iron Age. While incorporating distinct local elements, like the MBA group, the LBA group belongs to a widely distributed tradition.

Context		No. of sherds	Fabric types and date range/weight in grams												TPQ		
Cut	fill		CF1	M-CF1	MF1	MF2	F-MF1	F-MF2	FF	CF2	CFG	M-CF2	MFG	G			
			MBA														
						LBA						EIA					
N/A	4	215	2231†	1784†											MBA		
168	169	25		2216													
	913	2		48													
198	199	39		241													
206	207	20		100													
264	265	174		4559†	19												
286	287	14		80													
432	433	7		43													
926	927/929	4		38													
B88	B89 (surface)	3		42													
B88	B89	9		39													
B218	B219	7		219													
B236	B237	5	48														
N/A	B929	3	96														
144	145	137				1386*									LBA		
180	181	27				267*			2			286					
218	219	7				80											
236	237	7				31		14									
334	335	10			58†			38*									
434	34	2				19*											
	435	15				29											
442	443	9		55		60							1				
464	465	>100				270*	13*		1								
480	481	18				464											
494	36	13				112											
508	509	53				245					260						
510	511	6				89											
636	637	4				36											
650	651	12				44											
916	917	30						114*	54								
B52	B53	14				40											
B190	B203	5				47											
N/A	24	104		55		341	123*	21	36		25				EIA		
N/A	26	26				7	56					135/14					
27	28	215						7				78					
194	195	12	67								229						
220	221	123				70*					397	630	882‡				
N/A	321	12				46						16	6				
430	30	22				90			4			192					
	431	242			20	45					185	2187	15				
436	437	5				16						22	17				
468	469	7				28						8					
N/A	923	23							4			173					
B22	B23	6												445			
B48	B49	9												42			
N/A	B87	40								231							
B110	B111	14				1	7				69						
B126	B127	35		25		52‡							8	9			
B242	B243	4								31							

**Table 1.** Pottery fabric and feature dating. † = Deverel-Rimbury feature sherd; \* = post Deverel-Rimbury feature sherd; ‡ = EIA feature sherd.



The EIA pottery belongs to the Marnian tradition, a primarily continental development of the post Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition. It corresponds to Highstead enclosure's period 3b. The present group includes a vessel/fabric either non-local or specialist in nature.

Pottery belonging to all three groups is distributed across the site and in all types of features, but, owing to uncertainties over the attribution of individual features, the interpretation of pottery use rests upon the pottery itself rather than its feature relationships. Clearly this was different for each group. However all three groups are incompletely representative of the traditions to which they belong and it is suggested that this continuity of difference reflects the nature of the site itself. This contrasts with evidence from elsewhere in the region of shifting settlement during the period.

### *1.3. Methodology*

Feature dating using pottery relies upon the identification of discrete, chronologically diagnostic groups of sherds and fabrics. At Highstead groups were dated by analogy with dated pottery from *off site* and by the association *on site* of otherwise undated material with dated material ([Table 1](#)). Both individual fabrics and groups of fabrics displayed some overlap, but overall the dating of individual groups was unambiguous, for in most cases uncertainty was resolved by a more conclusive association. Owing to a high incidence of residual pottery – clearly demonstrated by its feature relationships – and the small size of many feature assemblages, however, only *termini post quem* can be suggested for individual features.

## **2. The Pottery Groups** ([Table 2](#); [appendix 1](#))

### *2.1 Neolithic/Beaker*

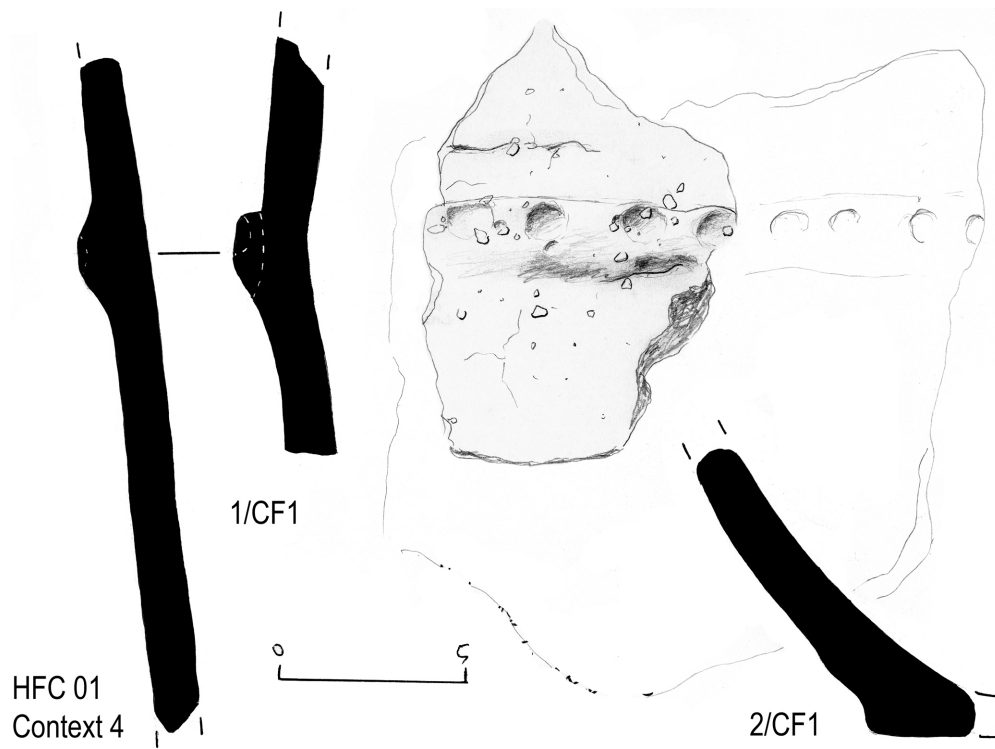
The Neolithic/Beaker group comprises a single, thin, very weathered sherd in a grog and flint-tempered fabric (MFG) which retains faint traces of decoration similar to that found on some Beakers (unillustrated: context B249), and a handful of featureless sherds in a coarse flint-tempered fabric with a silky finish which has Kent parallels in assemblages belonging to a variety of differently dated Neolithic traditions (CF2). Similarities between these sherds and material of EIA date from the site renders their identification uncertain.

Fabric code	Texture		Inclusions	Sherd thickness in mm	Vessel nos.	Other diagnostic characteristics	
CF1	Coarse		Moderate to common (12-20%) medium sand- to small pebble-sized burnt flint (emphasis on the upper size range).	12-17 (occasionally much thinner)	1, 2	Surfaces usually roughly finished.	
CF2			Sparse to moderate (5-10%) medium sand- to small pebble sized burnt flint (emphasis on the upper size range).	8-11	none	Surfaces usually roughly finished and oxidized. Closely resembles fabric CFG.	
CFG			Sparse (5%) medium sand- to small pebbles-sized burnt flint (emphasis on the upper size range). Unquantifiable grog.	10	none	Surfaces usually roughly finished and oxidized or unoxidized. Closely resembles fabric CF2.	
C-MF1			Moderate to common (15-25%) medium sand- to large granule-sized burnt flint. Rare (1-2%) small pebble-sized burnt flint.	9-15	3, 4, 11	Surfaces usually roughly finished and oxidized or unoxidized. Usually has a brown core. Coarse variants difficult to distinguish from fabric C-MF2, especially when burnt.	
C-MF2							Sparse to moderate (7-10%) medium sand-sized to large granule sized burnt flint (emphasis on the upper size range). Rare (1%) small pebble-sized burnt flint.
MF1	Medium		Common (25%) medium to large sand-sized burnt flint.	10-12	13	Surfaces roughly finished and oxidized or unoxidized.	
MF2			Common (20-25%) medium sand- to large granule-sized burnt flint.	5-8	7-9, 12, 18, 20-22, 25	Surfaces usually roughly finished and oxidized or unoxidized. Some sherds with late associations (e.g. context 321) have a silky feel and might incorporate grog.	
MFG			Rare (1-2%) medium to large sand-sized burnt flint. Frequent unquantifiable grog.	7-10	10	Exterior surfaces roughly finished and/or burnished and usually oxidized, interior surfaces oxidized or unoxidized. Harder than fabric G.	
G			Frequent unquantifiable grog.	10	none	Surfaces usually roughly finished and oxidized. More friable than fabric MFG.	
F-MF1			Fine	Sparse (3-7%) medium to coarse sand-sized burnt flint. Occasional (unquantifiable) rounded coarse sand-sized Fe-oxide nodules.	5-6	5, 23-24	Surfaces usually burnished and unoxidized.
F-MF2				Moderate to common (10-20%) medium to coarse sand-sized burnt flint (emphasis on the middle size range).	7-9	6, 14	Surfaces usually burnished and oxidized or unoxidized.
FF				Moderate to common (10-20%) medium sand-sized burnt flint	4-7	none	Surfaces usually burnished and oxidized or unoxidized.

Table 2. Highstead pottery fabrics.

## 2.2 Middle Bronze Age

The MBA group comprises sherds in three different, coarse to medium flint-tempered fabrics, all closely paralleled in Deverel-Rimbury assemblages from Kent and elsewhere (CF, MCF1 and MF1) (e.g. Macpherson-Grant 1992, 56). It includes three characteristic Deverel-Rimbury vessel types. Of these a straight-sided ‘bucket urn’ with an applied, finger tip impressed cordon (vessel 1/2) (Fig. 1), and a smaller straight sided vessel with finger-tip impressions on the top of the rim (vessel 13) (Fig. 3), have parallels throughout the Deverel-Rimbury zone (e.g. Barrett 1973; Hawkes 1935; Macpherson-Grant 1992 etc.), and a straight-sided vessel with a slashed rim and pre-firing perforations below the rim (vessel 3/4), parallels in (notably) Greater London, Surrey and Essex assemblages (e.g. Barrett 1973, 114-5; Couchman 1975, 23) (Fig. 1).



HCF 01 Context 4

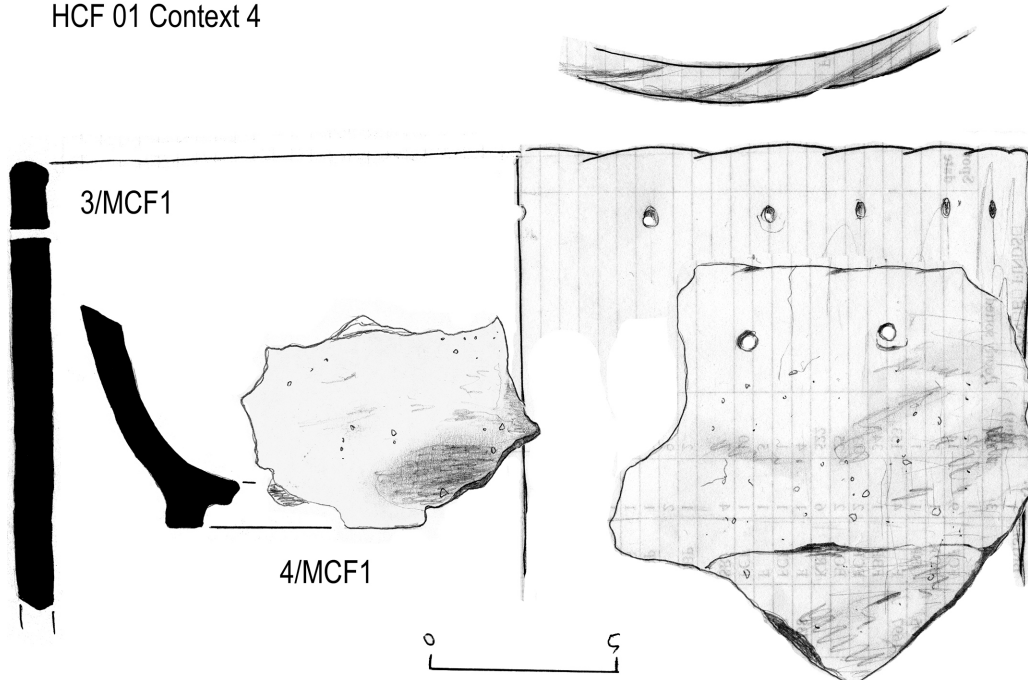


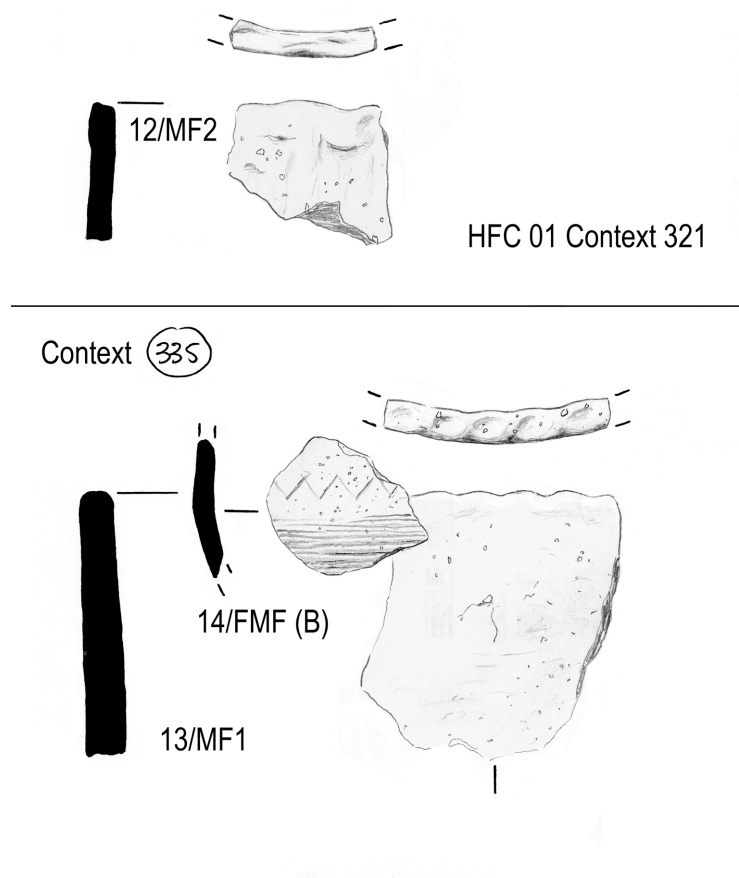
Figure 1. Highstead Deverel-Rimbury pottery



Figure 2. Highstead Deverel-Rimbury pottery

This clearly establishes the supra-regional credentials of Highstead's Deverel-Rimbury. Also present, however, was a closed-mouthed vessel which might be a specifically east Kent variant (vessel 11), for, while in a Deverel-Rimbury fabric and decorated in a Deverel-Rimbury style, it is only really paralleled locally (Macpherson-Grant 1992, 59) (Fig. 2). There was no distinct Kent Deverel-Rimbury tradition but there were distinct sub-groups within it.

The Deverel-Rimbury tradition as a whole is dated to between c. 1700 and 1150 cal BC (Needham 1996, 132–4) but an overlap between the site's Deverel-Rimbury fabrics and those belonging to the post Deverel-Rimbury tradition perhaps indicates that they belong to the end of this period. Other Kent assemblages possibly of this late date come from Iwade and Kingsnorth, both of which show a similar continuity in fabrics across the two traditions (Hamilton and Seager Thomas 2005; Seager Thomas unpublished), and Bridge, where Deverel-Rimbury pottery was indirectly associated with two late radiocarbon dates (Macpherson-Grant 1992, 57).

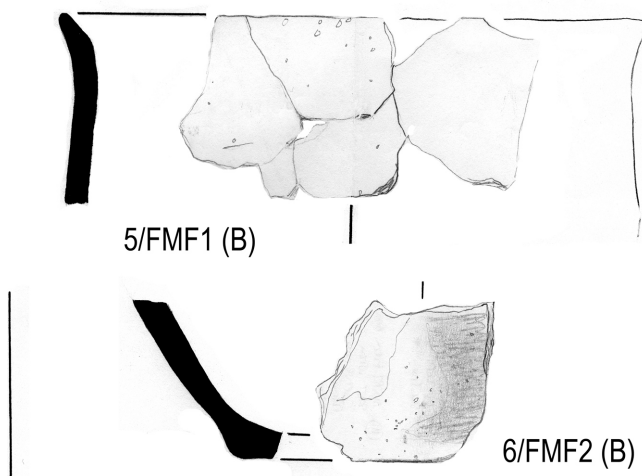


**Figure 3.** Highstead Deverel-Rimbury (vessel 13), post Deverel-Rimbury pottery (vessel 14) and Early Iron Age pottery (vessel 12). *Scale 5cm*

### 2.3 Late Bronze Age

The LBA group comprises sherds in a range of medium to fine flint-tempered fabrics which are characteristic of the post Deverel-Rimbury pottery tradition (MF2, FMF1, FMF2 and FF). They differ from the site's MBA fabrics in that they include fine wares and are mostly harder, thinner and/or more sparsely tempered. Widely paralleled post Deverel-Rimbury forms present include a round shouldered coarse ware jar with a conical neck and an everted rim (vessel 8) (Fig. 4), two fine ware jars of similar form (vessels 5 and 23) (Figs. 3 & 9), and three coarse ware shouldered jars with upright or flared necks, one large (vessel 7) (Fig. 3), one tiny (vessel 22) (Fig. 9), and one with finger-tip impressions on the rim and shoulder (unillustrated: context 145). Also present are sherds from a decorated fine ware bowl belonging to a peculiarly Kentish decorative tradition (Fig. 3.14).

HFC 01 Context 24



**Figure 3.** Highstead post Deverel-Rimbury pottery.  
*Scale 5cm*

HFC 01 Context 34



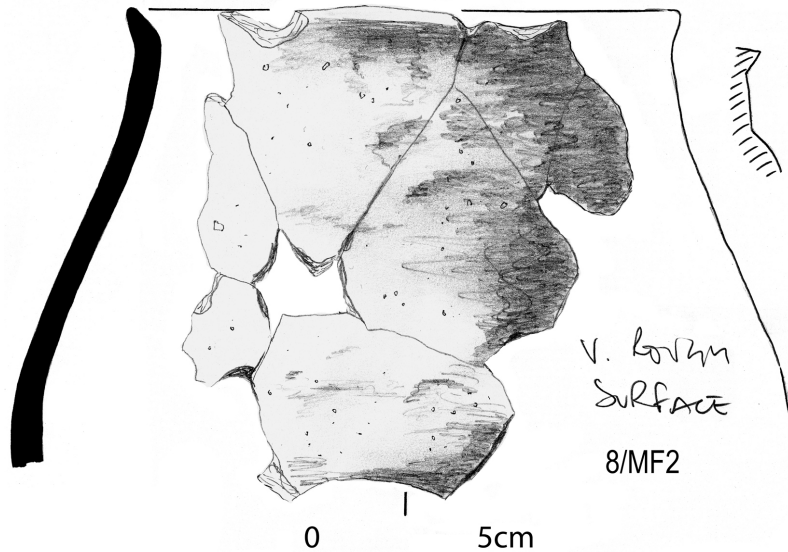
Collectively these vessels are characteristic of a 'developed' post Deverel-Rimbury group datable to between c. 950 and 800 cal BC (Needham 1996, 136-7). Among them, however, are both individual vessels and – more importantly – feature assemblages best accommodated within an earlier, 'undecorated' group. These include vessel 8, which is without parallel in Kent's

‘developed’ repertoire (e.g. Macpherson-Grant 1994) (Fig. 4), and a wholly undecorated group from context 464 (Fig. 9).

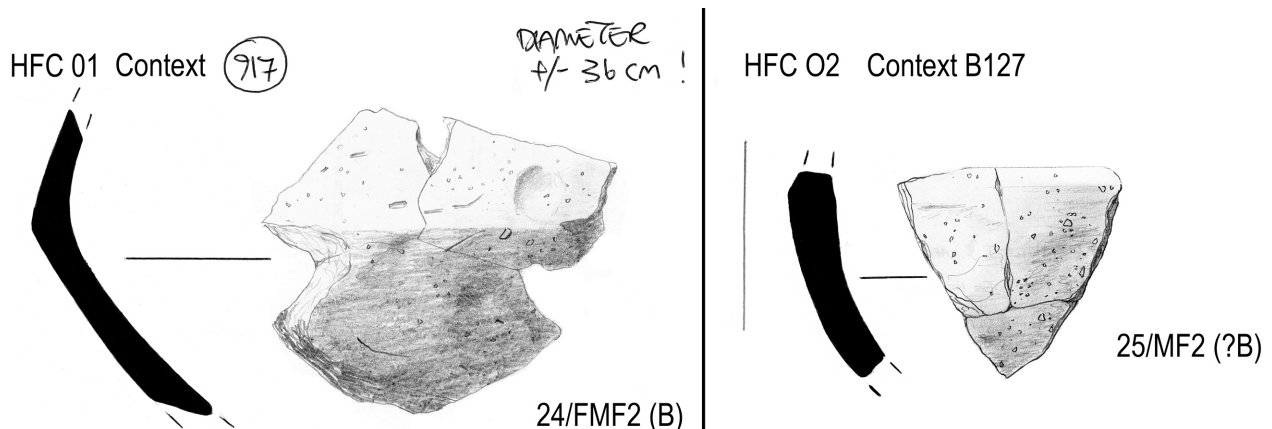
**Figure 4 (left).**  
Highstead (early) post  
Deverel-Rimbury pottery

**Figure 5 (below).**  
Highstead (late) and  
(possibly late) post  
Deverel-Rimbury pottery

HFC 01 Context 181



Additionally, one vessel belongs to a later, ‘decorated’ tradition — the sharply angular shoulder of a very large bi-partite bowl or cauldron (vessel 24) (Fig. 5). Immediately above the carination was a row of circular finger tip impressions. The only parallel for this vessel is in an assemblage from Minnis Bay, Birchington (Worsfold 1943, fig 6.1). Minnis Bay is usually lumped with one or other of the foregoing post Deverel-Rimbury traditions but the angularity of this bowl and the form of one or two other vessels from the site are much more characteristic of ‘decorated’ post Deverel-Rimbury traditions. Radiocarbon dated finds associated with ‘decorated’ groups place them in the centuries immediately following c. 800 cal BC (Needham 1996, 137).





#### 2.4 Early Iron Age

The EIA group is defined by the presence of a distinct grog and sparsely flint-tempered fabric similar to EIA fabrics from the Folkestone/Ashford area (MFG) (e.g. Hamilton and Seager Thomas unpublished). Grog-temper was not recognized in the assemblage from Highstead enclosure (Macpherson-Grant 1987, 28) and might have been imported, either from the foregoing area or the Continent where *chamotte* (grog) tempering was common at this period; alternatively, it might have had a special role. A single reconstructable vessel in MFG was very large, shouldered, and had a short, sharply everted vestigial neck/rim and below shoulder roughening (vessel 10) (Fig. 6).

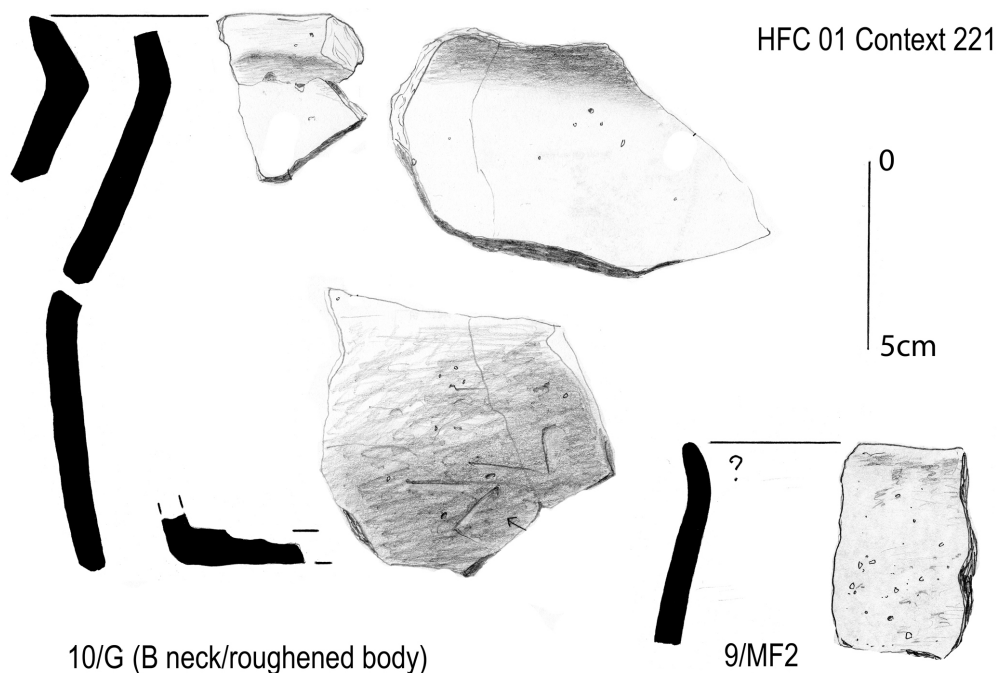


Figure 6. Highstead Marnian pottery (vessel 10)

Also present were all four LBA fabrics and three new coarse to medium flint and grog-tempered fabrics (CFG, MCF2 and G). Of the LBA fabrics only MF2 occurred in forms which look late — a heavily fingered, straight-sided vessel (Fig 3.12) and a very thick bodied shouldered jar (vessel 25) (Fig. 5) — but even these could be earlier. The forms in which the three new fabrics occur are post Deverel-Rimbury in origin and only their association with fabric MFG confirms their late dating (vessels 15–17) (Fig. 7), or the late dating of the features from which they were recovered.



Below shoulder roughening, while occasionally present in 'decorated' post Deverel-Rimbury assemblages, is characteristic of the Marnian pottery tradition, and vessel 10 has a close parallel in a Marnian/*La Tène ancienne* group from northern France (Loridant 1999, fig. 4). It probably dates to *around* the fifth century BC. The absence from parts of Kent of an unambiguous Middle Iron Age pottery tradition, however, has suggested a date for Marnian pottery later than that conventionally assigned to it. In Britain analogous Marnian forms are restricted to east Kent and Sussex.

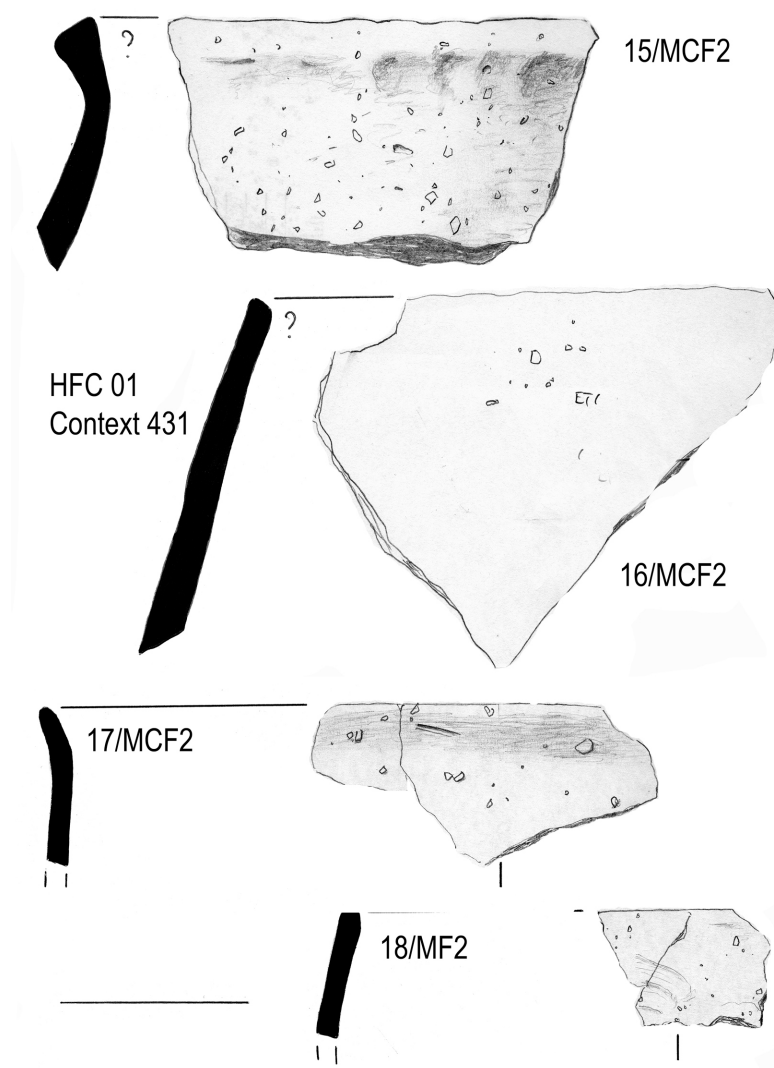
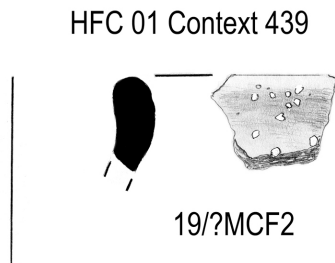


Figure 7. Highstead Early Iron Age pottery. Scale 5cm

### 2.5 Late Iron Age

Only one indisputably LIA feature sherd was recognized — the upright rim of closed-mouthed jar (vessel 19) (Fig. 8). It was in a fabric similar to but much harder than MCF2. Vessels of this type are widely associated with Kent Belgic traditions (Macpherson-Grant 1991, 45).



**Figure 8.** Highstead  
Late Iron Age pottery.  
Scale 5cm

## 3. The Importance of the Assemblage

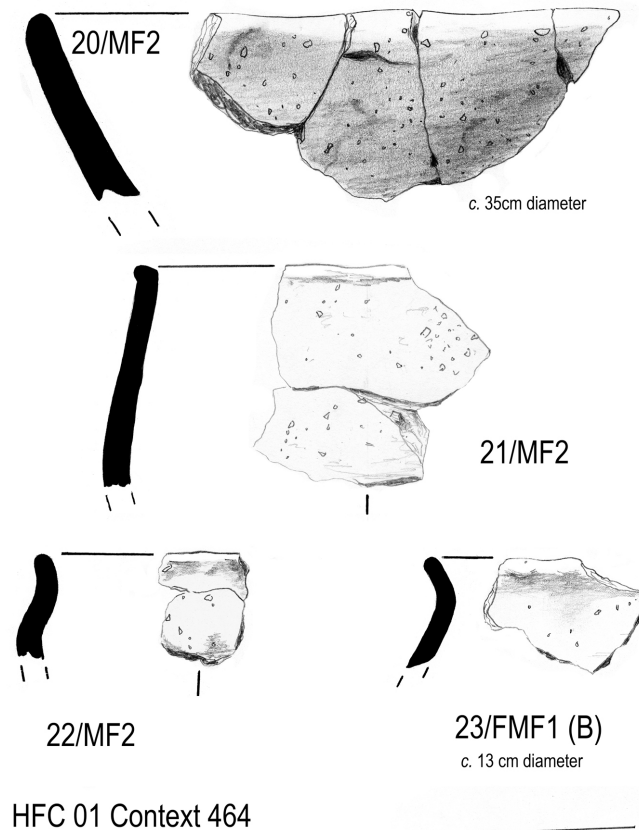
### 3.1 Site activity

Pottery belonging to the MBA, LBA and EIA was distributed across the site and no doubt accurately reflects pottery use at these times — at least spatially. But the nature of the occupation and the relationship between the three main periods represented by it is obscured by the high incidence of residual pottery on site and our inability to be sure which features/types of features belong to which period. A few clues however are provided by the pottery used. The MBA group includes no fine wares, although fine wares were widely available during the period; the LBA group, while encompassing the range usually associated with the period, likewise comprises a small number of fabrics only; the EIA group incorporates foreign or special fabrics but, like the MBA group, no fine wares. While these probably reflect different activities and — by extension — a lack of continuity, they also indicate a continuity of difference. This should be seen in the light of evidence from elsewhere of shifting settlement between the MBA and LBA and LBA and EIA.

### 3.2 Pottery dating

The present assemblage cannot be seen in isolation from that of nearby Highstead enclosure. This site yielded typologically and spatially discrete groups of pottery thought to belong to the LBA, the LBA/EIA transition and the EIA (P. Couldrey pers. comm.). However all this remains unpublished, and, although subsequent work in the county on other sites of these periods references it extensively, complete context groups of the sort required for comparison with

other assemblages remain unavailable.<sup>1</sup> The present assemblage will go a small way towards filling this tantalizing and interpretatively inhibiting blank.



**Figure 9.** Highstead (early) post Deverel-Rimbury pottery. *Scale 5cm*

For example each of the three main pottery groups considered here included *difficult* vessels and/or fabrics. Amongst these are vessel 11 (Fig. 2), the first completely reconstructable profile of a Deverel-Rimbury form hitherto represented by rim sherds only; vessel 20, an open-mouthed bowl from the undecorated post Deverel-Rimbury feature assemblage (Fig. 9); vessels 15-17 in which an EIA fabric occurs in pseudo post Deverel-Rimbury form (Fig. 7), and vessel 25, in which a LBA fabric occurs in a possible EIA form (Fig. 5). Considered out of context, these would have been imprecisely or wrongly dated. Now all can be expected to go on to date contemporary pottery from elsewhere.

<sup>1</sup>Couldrey 2007

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## Appendix 1. Catalogue of illustrated feature sherds.

### Context 4

1. 'Bucket urn' (MBA). Body sherds with applied, fingertip impressed cordon. Cordon diameter approximately 40cm. Fabric CF1. Burnt: unoxidized and oxidized.
2. Simple base of 1 (MBA).
3. 'Bucket urn' (MBA). Upright body/rim sherds. Diagonal incisions (slashes) on top of the rim and pre-firing perforations immediately below. Rim diameter 27cm. Fabric MCF1. Roughly finger-finished. Unoxidized.
4. Pinched base of base of 3 (MBA).

### Context 24

5. Fineware jar or bowl (LBA). Body/rim sherds. Conical upper body/shoulder with slightly out-turned, internally bevelled rim. ? Sharp shoulder angle. Rim diameter 15.5cm. Fabric FMF1. Burnished. Unoxidized.
6. Fineware jar (LBA). Flat, slightly pinched base. Base diameter approximately 10cm. Fabric FMF2. Burnished with heavily gritted underside. Unoxidized.

### Context 34

7. Shouldered jar (LBA). Body/rim sherd. Flared neck with flat rim top. Notch at join between the neck and upper body/shoulder. Rim diameter between 24 and 26cm. Fabric MF2. Roughly finger-finished. Unoxidized exterior surfaces and core, oxidized interior.

### Context 181

8. Shouldered jar (LBA). Body/rim sherds. Rounded shoulder, conical upper shoulder/neck with slightly out-turned, internally bevelled rim. Rim diameter 14.5cm. Fabric MF2. Very roughly finished with much flint protruding through the surface. Unoxidized.

### Context 221

9. Jar (LBA). Body/rim sherd. Conical upper body/shoulder with slightly out-turned neck/rim. Diameter unknown. Roughly finger-finished with much flint protruding through the surface. Unoxidized.
10. Shouldered jar (EIA). Rim and body sherds. Rounded to angular shoulder, conical upper body, pronounced out-turned neck, and internally bevelled (pointed) rim. Neck diameter approximately 40cm. Fabric MFG. Burnished upper body, neck and rim; deliberately roughened or 'rusticated' lower body. Oxidized surfaces, oxidized core.

#### Context 265

11. 'Barrel urn' (MBA). Whole vessel. Flat base, rounded body and externally expanded/internally bevelled rim. Fingertip impressed on the 'shoulder' (at the point of its maximum diameter) and immediately below the rim. Rim diameter 36cm. Fabric MCF1. Roughly finger finished with conspicuous vertical smearing). Oxidized and patchily unoxidized (between the shoulder and rim) surfaces, unoxidized core.

#### Context 321

12. Jar (LBA or EIA). Body/rim sherd. Upright body squeezed at the rim. Rim diameter approximately 16cm. Fabric MF2. Roughly finger finished. Unoxidized.

#### Context 335

13. 'Bucket urn' (MBA). Upright body/rim sherd. Fingertip impressions on top of rim and possible post-firing perforation through body. Rim diameter approximately 22cm. Fabric MF1. Roughly finger-finished. Unoxidized.
14. Bi-partite bowl (LBA). Body sherd. Angular shoulder. Closely spaced, horizontal tooled lines below the shoulder and a single tooled zigzag above. Fabric FMF2. Burnished. Oxidized and unoxidized surfaces, unoxidized core.

#### Context 431

15. Shouldered jar (EIA). Body/rim sherds. Conical upper body/shoulder, out-turned neck and expanded, flat-topped rim. Unknown rim diameter (one sherd reconstructs at approximately 38cm but another has a reverse

- circumference). Fabric MCF2. Roughly finger-finished. Burnt, very weathered surface with much large flint protruding from it.
16. ? Convex-sided jar (EIA). Body/rim sherds. Conical upper body/shoulder with slightly out-turned, internally bevelled rim. Unknown rim diameter (illustrated sherd almost flat). Fabric MCF2. Burnt, very weathered surface with much large flint protruding from it.
  17. Jar (EIA). Body/rim sherds. Conical upper body/shoulder with simple out-turned neck/rim. Rim diameter approximately 25cm. Fabric MCF2. Burnt, very weathered surface with much large flint protruding from it.
  18. Jar (LBA or EIA). Rim/body sherds. Conical upper body/shoulder with flat-topped, internally bevelled rim. Rim diameter 18cm. Fabric MF2. Roughly finger-finished. Unoxidized.

#### Context 439

19. Closed-mouth jar (LIA). Rim sherd. Slightly out-turned, internally expanded rim with flat facet on top. Unknown rim diameter. Fabric ? MCF2. Deeply oxidized surfaces, unoxidized core.

#### Context 464

20. Open mouthed bowl/*jatte* (LBA). Flaring body sherds with simple rounded rim. Rim diameter approximately 35cm. Fabric MF2. Roughly finger-finished. Unoxidized to oxidized (brown) surfaces, unoxidized core.
21. Shouldered jar (LBA). Rim/body sherds. Rounded shoulder, conical upper shoulder and externally expanded rim. Rim diameter approximately 12 cm. Fabric MF2. Very roughly finger-finished. Unoxidized.
22. Shouldered jar (LBA). Rim/body sherds. Rounded shoulder, concave upper shoulder and simple, out-turned neck/rim. Rim diameter approximately 9cm. Fabric MF2. Very roughly finger-finished with much flint protruding through the surface. Unoxidized.
23. Fineware ? shouldered jar (LBA). Rim/body sherd. Conical shoulder/upper body and out-turned neck with simple rim. Internal neck diameter approximately 13cm. Fabric FMF2. Burnished. Unoxidized.

#### Context 917

24. Bi-partite bowl (LBA). Body sherds. Very angular shoulder with fingertip impression/s immediately above the angle. Shoulder diameter



approximately 36cm. Fabric FMF2. Burnished. Oxidized (brown) to unoxidized exterior surfaces, unoxidized interior surfaces and core.

#### Context B127

25. Thick-bodied shouldered jar (LBA or EIA). Body sherd. Angular shoulder and external concave upper shoulder/neck. Diameter unknown. Fabric MF2. ? Very roughly burnished. Oxidized exterior surfaces, unoxidized interior surfaces and core.

**Appendix 2 (not for publication). Pottery fabric and feature dating.**  
*Italicised number = burnt.*

Context		No. of sherds	Fabric types and fabric date range/weight in grams												Context TPQ
cut	fill		CF1	M-CF1	MF1	MF2	F-MF1	F-MF2	FF	CF2	CFG	M-CF2	MFG	G	
layer			MBA			LBA			EIA						
US		4				170									N/A
3	4	215	2231	1784											MBA
N/A	20	1					1								LBA
N/A	24	104		55		341	123	21	36		25				EIA
N/A	26	26				7	56					135/14			EIA
27	28	215						7				78			EIA
116	117	1				6									LBA
144	145	137				1386									LBA
168	169	25		2216											MBA
	913	2		48											MBA
180	181	27		286		267			2						LBA
182	183	5		34											MBA
194	195	12	67								229				MBA or EIA
198	199	39		241											MBA
202	203	1							1						LBA
204	205	4										22	4		EIA
206	207	20		100											MBA
212	213	2		26											MBA
214	215	4				4								29	EIA
218	219	7				80									LBA
220	221	123				70					397	630	882		EIA
236	237	7				31		14							LBA
238	239	3				12						16			EIA
246	247	7				1		7							LBA
250	251	3				32									LBA
262	263	4		13											MBA
264	265	174		4559	19										MBA
286	287	14		80											MBA
N/A	321	12				46						16	6		EIA
334	335	10			58			38							LBA
429	N/A	4				4									LBA
430	30	22				90			4			192			EIA
	431	242			20	45					185	2187	15		EIA
432	433	7		43											MBA
434	34	2				19	4								LBA
	435	15				29									LBA
436	437	5				16						22	17		EIA
438	439	5						1				13			LIA
442	443	9		55		60							1		LBA
452	453	3		15		4									LBA
462	463	2	12												MBA
464	465	100				270	13		1						LBA
468	469	7				28						8			EIA
472	473	1										2			EIA
478	479	6				29									LBA
480	481	18				464									LBA
492	493	7		32											MBA

Context		No. of sherds	Fabric types and fabric date range/weight in grams												Context TPQ
494	36	13				112									LBA
498	499	13						33							LBA
504	505	4										26			EIA
508	509	53				245					760				LBA or EIA
510	511	6				89									LBA
548	549	1				10									LBA
586	587	1				1									LBA
590	591	3				1						6			EIA
616	617	2													LBA
622	623	1				3									LBA
624	625	7				3						722			LBA or EIA
630	631	1				16									LBA
636	637	4				36									LBA
642	643	1											1		EIA
650	651	12				44									LBA
916	917	30						114	54						LBA/EIA
920	921	7				6		28							LBA
N/A	923	23							4			173			EIA
926	927/929	4		38											MBA
180	938	1										1			EIA
B1		2				7								68	EIA
B 2	B3	1		4											MBA
B22	B23	6												445	EIA
B24	B310	1		18											MBA
N/A	B35	5	Too small to date												Unknown
B 48	B49	9												42	EIA
B50	B51	6				7									LBA
B52	B53	14				40									LBA
B58	B59	6				21								1	LBA
B74	B75	1				1									LBA
B84	B85	1										1			EIA
N/A	B87	40								231					Neo or EIA
B88	B89 (surface)	3		42											MBA
B88	B89	9		39											MBA
B92	B93	2	Too small to date												Unknown
B98	B99	1				1									LBA
B100	B101	1				1									LBA
B102	B103	2				7									LBA
B110	B111	14				1	7				69				EIA
B114	B115	4		11		6									LBA
B123	B217	1				1									LBA
B126	B127	35		25		52							8	9	EIA
B150	B151	4				7									LBA
B152	B153	2				1									LBA
B168	B169	1	Too small to date												Unknown
B174	B175	2												33	EIA
B180	B181	7			30										MBA
B184	B185	1		1											MBA
B190	B203	5				47									LBA
B204	B205	1		1											MBA
B218	B219	7		59											MBA
B224	B225	2		1											MBA
B236	B237	5	48												MBA
B240	B241	1													MBA

Context		No. of sherds	Fabric types and fabric date range/weight in grams												Context TPQ
B242	B243	4								31					Neo or EIA
B246	B247	5				1									LBA
B248	B249	8				5							?11		LBA or EIA
B252	B253	1				1									LBA
B266	B267	2				12									LBA
B270	B271	1				1									LBA
B272	B273	3								2					Neo or EIA
B295	B296	5		34											MBA
B302	B303	7		30											MBA
N/A	B929	3	96												MBA



Highstead DR vessel 1



Highstead DR vessel 3





Highstead PDR vessel 14



Highstead PDR vessel 5